Targeting Immunity to Biothreats

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Abstract		
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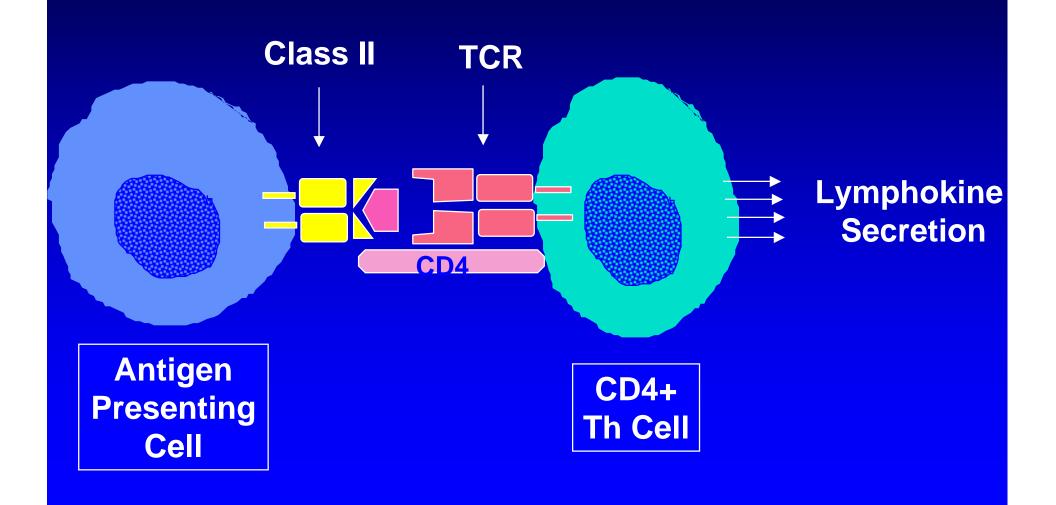
Cellular immunity and HIV disease

Immune control of HIV infection is possible without anti-retroviral therapy

Evidence for CTL control of HIV

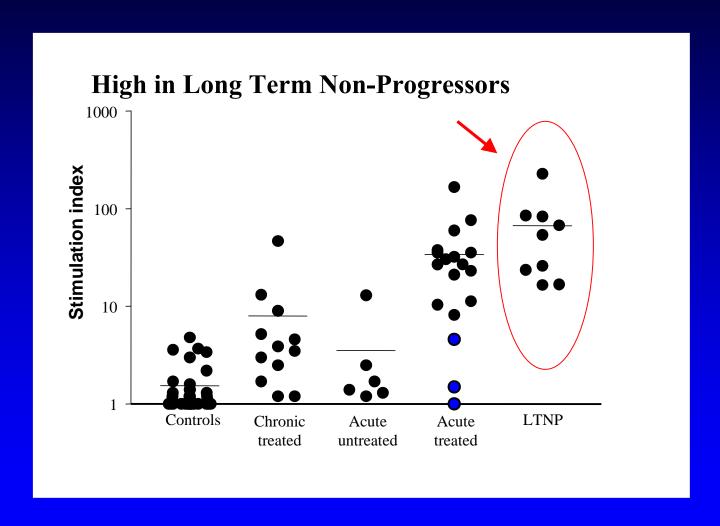
- Negative correlation between CTL and viral load by more sensitive assays (Ogg et al)
- Increase in SIV viremia with CD8 cell depletion (Schmitz et al; Jin et al)
- Association between appearance of CTL and decline in viremia in acute infection (Koup et al; Borrow et al)

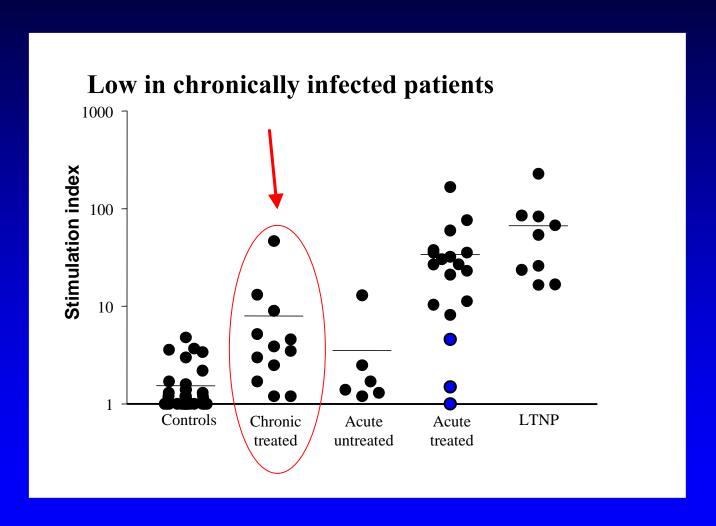
Optimal CTL function depends on virus-specific T helper cells

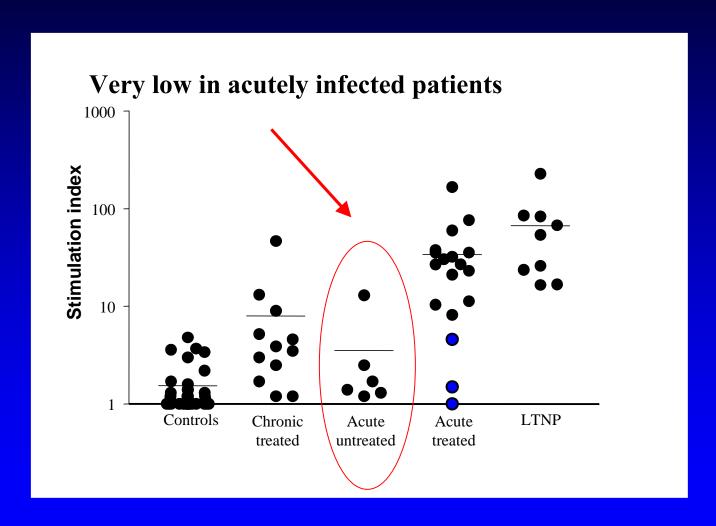


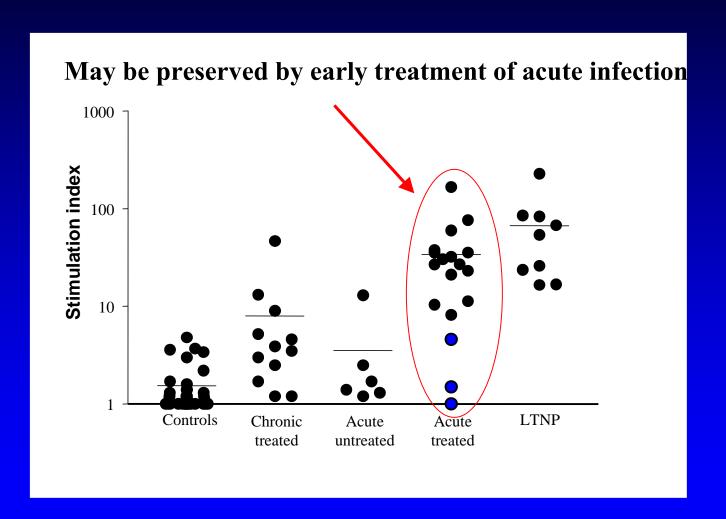
HIV-specific CD4+ T cell responses are associated with control of HIV

Rosenberg et al. Science 1997; 278, 1447

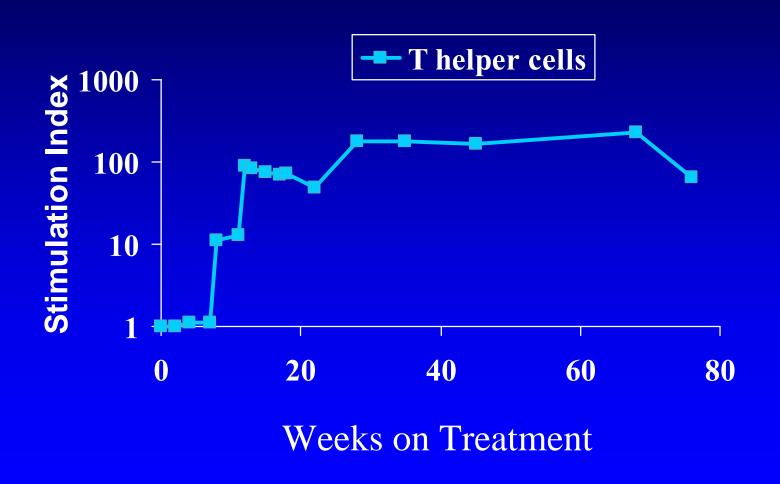




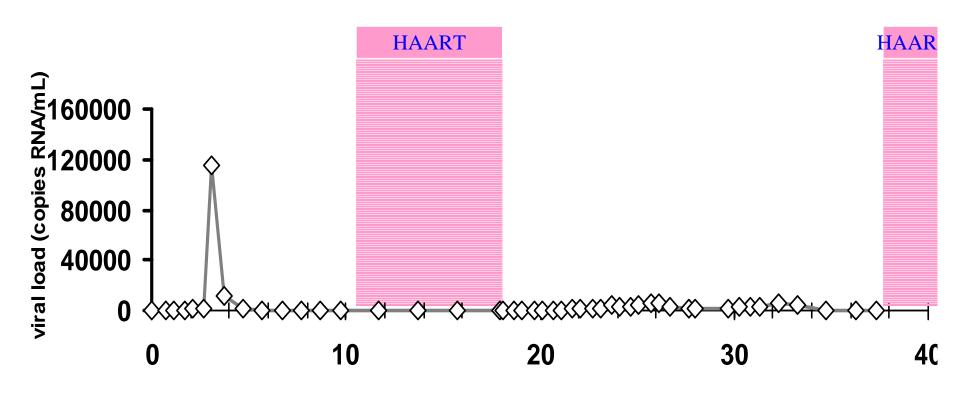




Treatment of acute HIV-1 infection results in augmentation of T helper cell responses



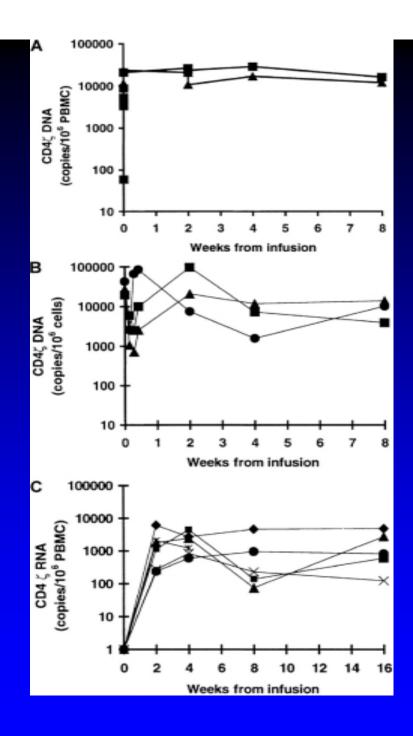
Preserved HIV specific T cell helper function is associated with control of HIV without HAART



Weeks after first treatment interruption

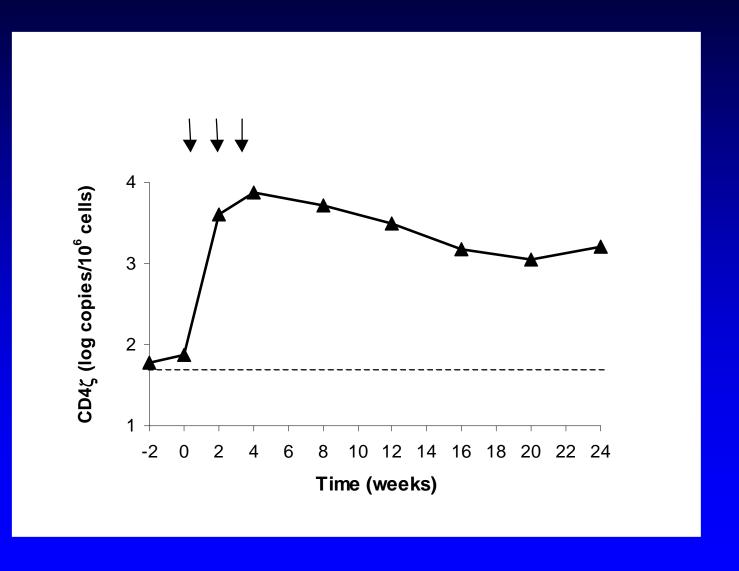
Structured treatment interruptions (STI) in acute HIV infection may result in immunologic control of viremia

CD4ζ-modified T-cell survival and gene expression in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs)

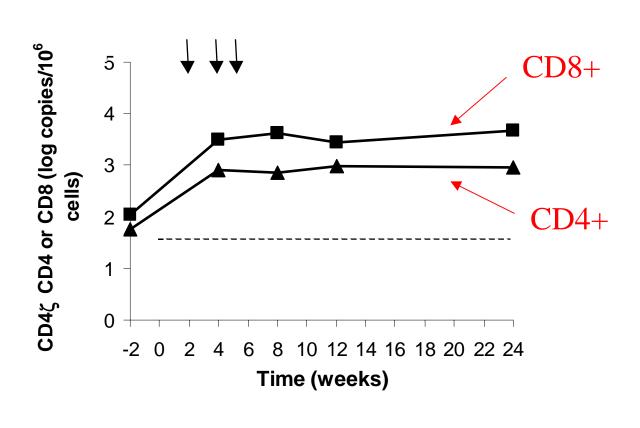


Mitsuyasu et al, *Blood* 2000; 96:785

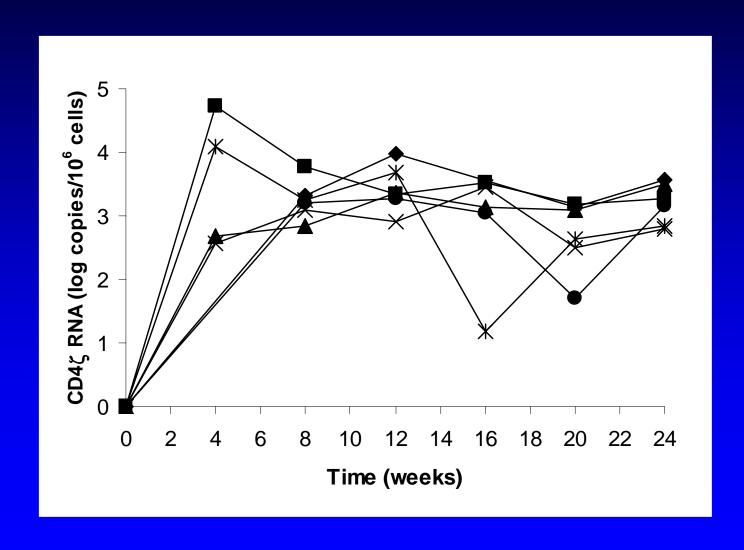
Persistence of cells with chimeric TCR DNA



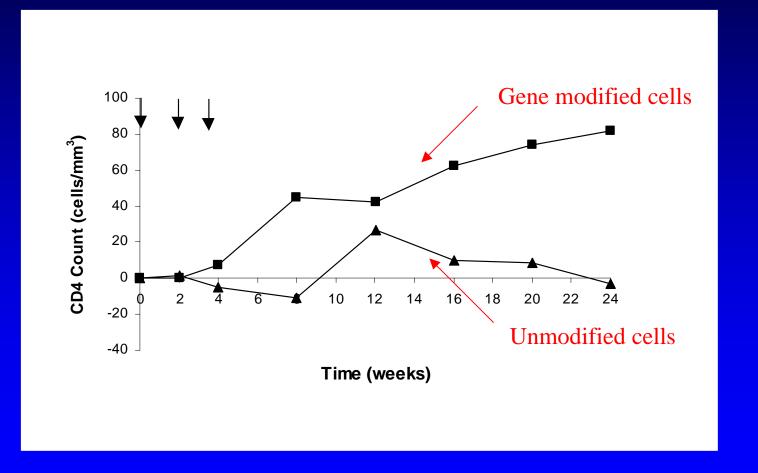
Persistence of cells with chimeric TCR DNA



Persistence of cells expressing chimeric TCR RNA



CD4+ T cell counts after cell infusions



Plasma viral load over time

